

1583

The French classical scholar
Joseph Justus Scaliger
proposed in 1583 that the
epoch of the Julian Era
be fixed at January 1, 4713 BC.
(day 0.0). This cycle consists of 7980
yrs of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. The days
were numbered consecutively

1583

Joseph Scaliger devised
the Julian Period, a period
of 7980 years beginning with
Jan 1, 4713 B.C.

To find the Julian year: Add
4713 to any year.

1583

Duncan: Cal

1540 - 1609 JOSEPH JUSTUS SCALIGER

Calvinist. French scholar.

Bitter rival of Clovius

He found the Cal. Reform littered with supposed errors.

He later created a timeline of historical events according to the rules of astronomy. This was a monumental task, one that modernized the old medieval preoccupation with

chronology and brought together all of the historical timelines and descriptions of events he could find.

In 1583 Scaliger published "OPUS DE EMEWDATIONE TEMPORE" (1583), establishing chronology as a science

1583

The first child of the Shakespeares was christened

1583

Switzerland changed to the
Gregorian Cal. from 1583 and
being completed in 1812

1583

Julian period - started Jan 1, 4713 BC

Joseph Justus Scaliger (1540-1609)

Came up with a system of consecutive numbering of days. His father was Julius Caesar Scaliger (1484-1558)

He published his proposals in 1583
The Julian period is a cycle of 7,980 yrs.
It is based on the Metonic cycle of 19 yrs,
a "solar cycle" of 28 yrs and the Indiction
cycle of 15 yrs.
The so-called solar cycle was a period

after which the days of the 7-day week
repeated on the same dates. They
would repeat every 7 yrs - were no leap
yr to intervene. A Julian Cal
leap yr cycle is 4 yrs, therefore the days
of the week repeat on the same days
every $(4)(7) = 28$ yrs. Indiction appeared
in Egypt for tax receipts in AD 303 (probably
took origin from Diocletian's reorganization of
Egypt in AD 297. Multiply $(14)(20)(15) =$
7980. He found all 3 coincided in the
yr 4713 BC on Julian Cal reckoning

1583

Duncan:Cal

Few people cared about following exact time, most clocks still kept time only to quarter hour.

Few people focused on the role of science.

April 4, 1583 (old style)

Duncan; Cal

Grindal (Archbishop of Canterbury) dispatched his reply. He asked for a delay, so that it could be discussed in a general council of all Christians.

He included a long list of reasons why Gregory's reform should not happen.

There was an abortive attempt

to pass it in Parliament in 1584 (old
Style). Introduced on Mar 16 (old style)
Read Mar 18 (old Style) - Then disappeared

1583

Duncan: Cal

Scaliger invented his own
chronological calendar: the Julian day
calendar, an ingenious if complex
system that does not use individual
years at all, but a cycle of 7,980
astronomic years that counts a day
at a time, with no fractional days,
no mean year, and no leap years.

He multiplied 3 chronologic cycles: an
28-year solar cycle; a 19-yr lunar cycle

and the 15-yr indiction period used
by the Romans

Scaliger's calendar lives on today
among astronomers who need a
cal. not based on a mean of the typical
year but one that is astronomically
exact.

Scaliger began his Julian cycle at
noon on Jan 1, 4713 B.C., which he
based on calculations concerning Christ's
Birthdate

Oct 1583

Duncan: Cal

Bavaria and Austria
converted to the Gregorian Cal.